Supporting Information

Boosting ultrahigh initial Coulombic efficiency of porous carbon anode for sodium-ion batteries via in-situ fabricating passivation interface

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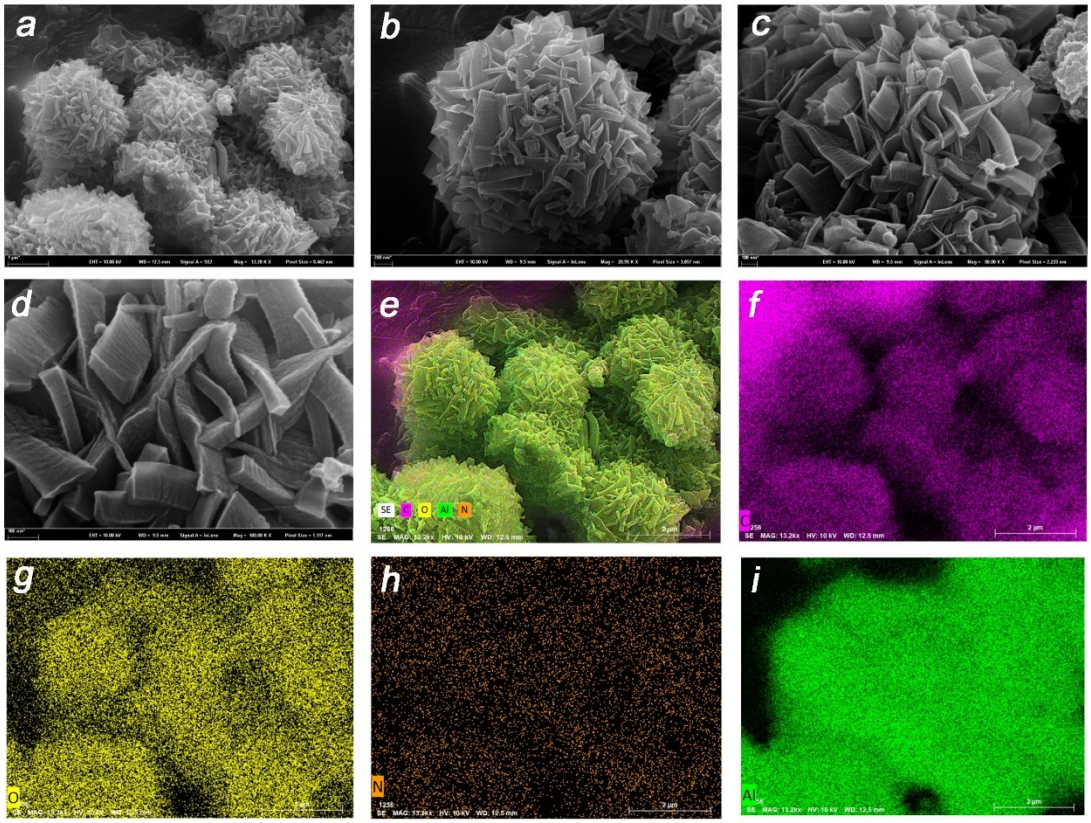

Figure S1 the SEM image of the NH_2-MIL-101(Al)

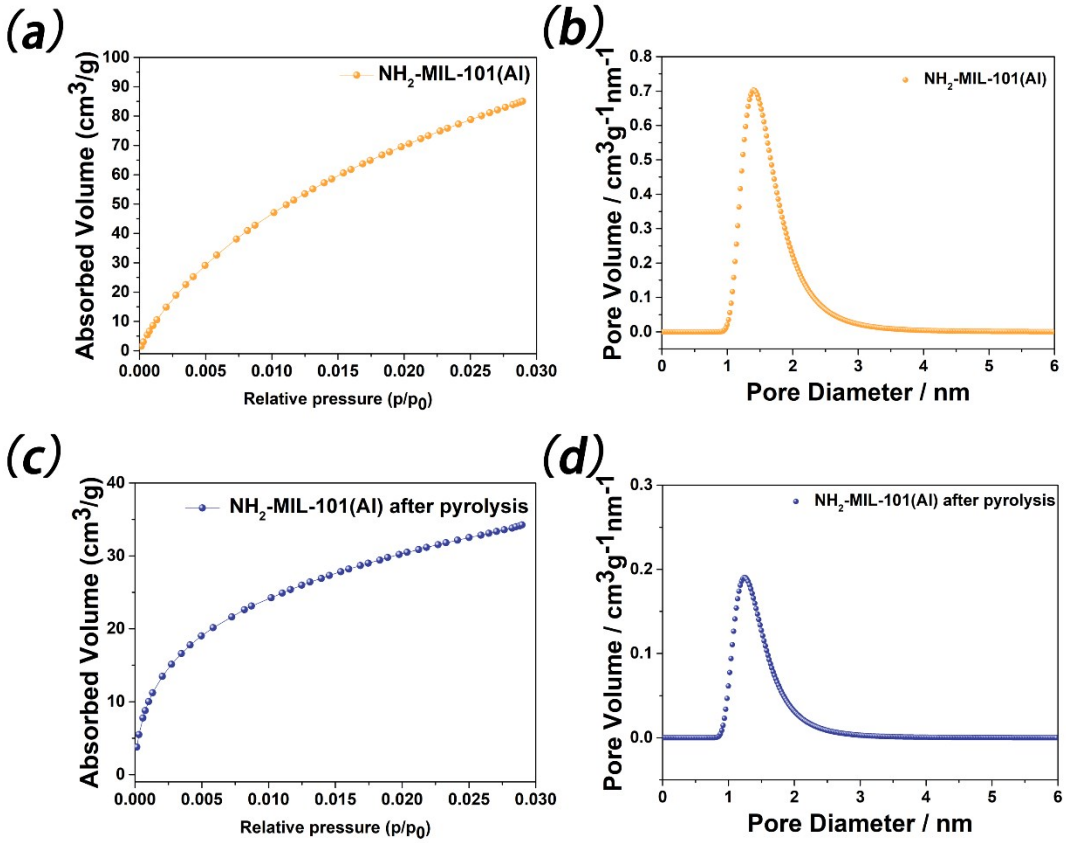

Figure S2 the carbon dioxide adsorption isotherms and the pore size distribution of (a)(b) NH_2-MIL-101(Al) and (c)(d) NH_2-MIL-101(Al) after pyrolysis

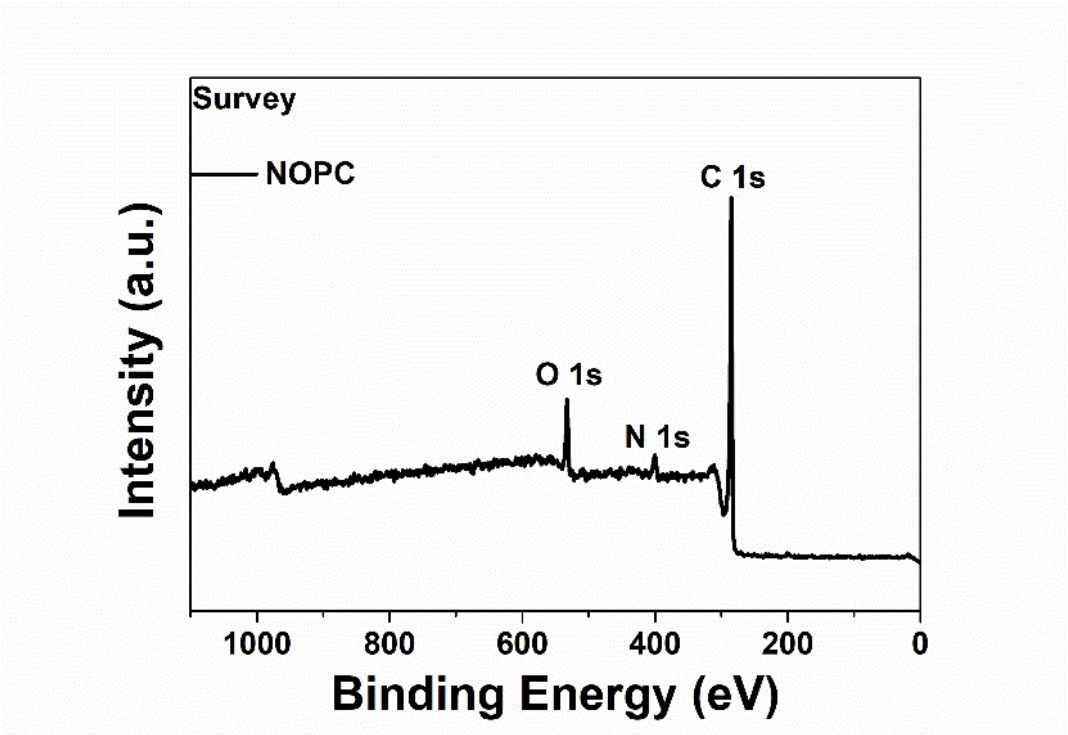

Figure S3 the survey spectrum of NOPC

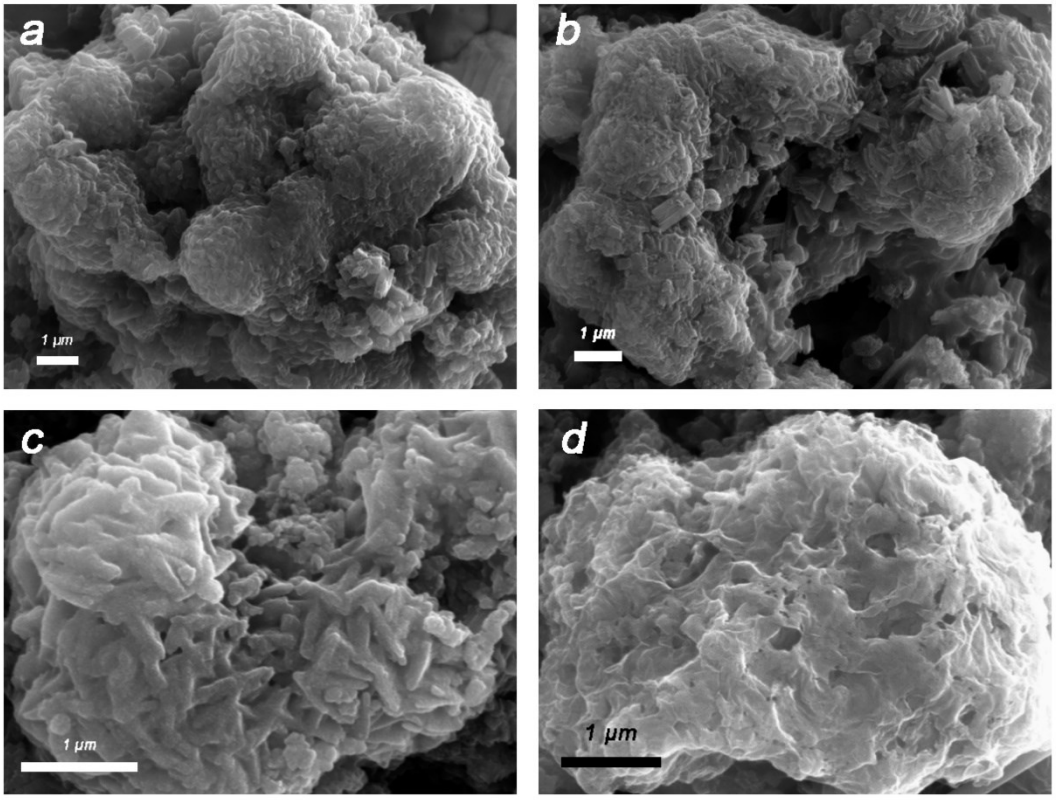

Figure S4 (a) the SEM images of NOPC-CMC before 1000 cycles (b) the SEM images of NOPC-PVDF before 1000 cycles (c) the SEM images of NOPC-CMC after 1000 cycles (d) the SEM images of NOPC-PVDF after 1000 cycles

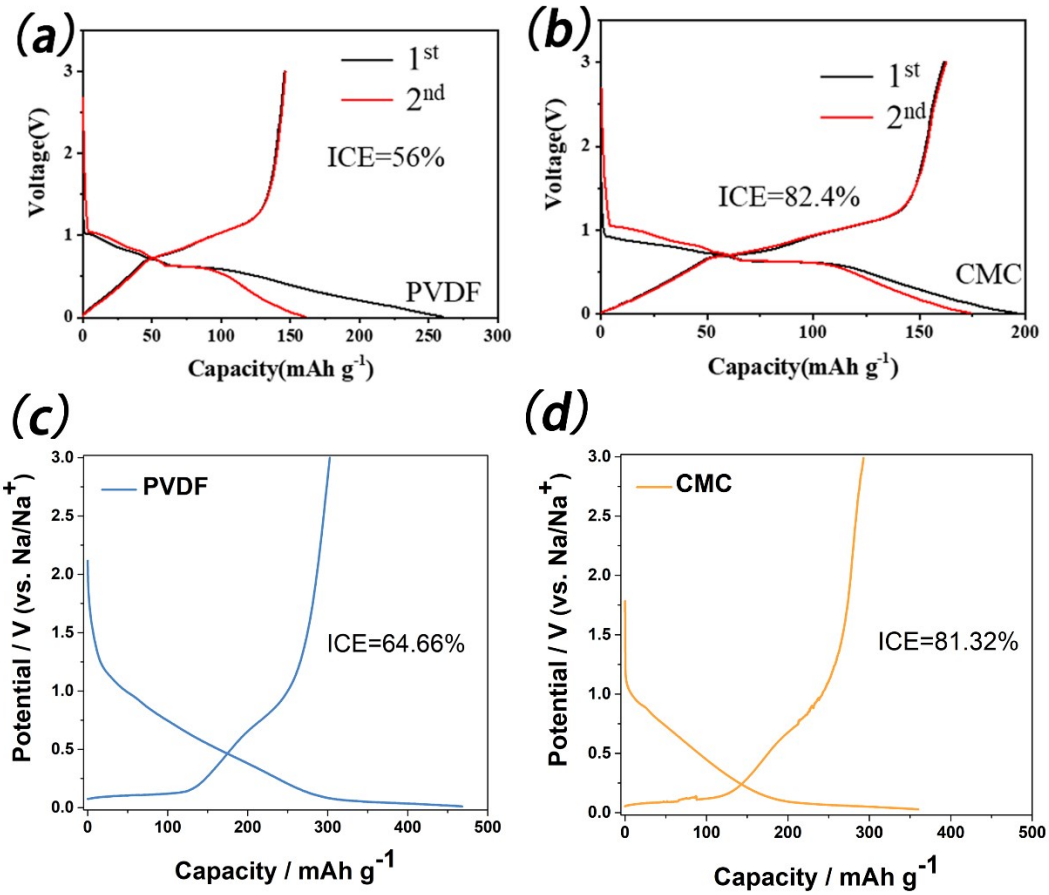

Figure S5 (a) Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of graphite-PVDF electrode at 50 mA g^{-1} (b) Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of graphite-CMC electrode at 50 mA g^{-1} (c) Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of hard carbon-PVDF electrode at 50 mA g^{-1} (d) Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of hard carbon-CMC electrode at 50 mA g^{-1}

Table S1 Comparison of NOPC versus Other Porous Carbons

Samples	ICE (%)	Electrolyte	Initial capacity (mAh g^{-1})	Current density (A g^{-1})	capacity retention ratio
NOPC-CMC (this work)	90%	Ether	213.9	10	90% after 1000 cycles
SNMHCSs[1]	29%	ESter	144	20	125% after 7000 cycles
SPC[2]	27%	ESter	142	10	89.1% after 10000 cycles
MAC-600[3]	~25%	ESter	~180	10	~116% after 7000 cycles
SPC[4]	22.40%	ESter	215.7	0.2	80.5% after 500 cycles
NEGO[5]	72.08%	Ether	215	10	~65% after 5000 cycles
rGO[6]	74.6%	Ether	332.2	1	75.2% after 1000 cycles
HC[7]	85.9%	Ether	218	1	90% after 2000 cycles

References

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